NEWPORT MERCURY.

Printed and published by *L. ROUSMANIERE & Wm. BARBER*, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

[*Price $2 per Ann.—$1 in Advance.*] SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1810. [VOL. 49.—No. 2503.]

ENGLISH STATIONARY.

L. ROUSMANIERE,

At his Book and Stationary Store, No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf.

HAS just received, a further supply of first rate English Stationary, (which will be sold as cheap as at any Store in America,) among which are a few reams of best Gilt-edged and plain, wove, vellum, laid and hot-press'd Letter-Paper, and a few reams elegant embossed note paper, of a great variety of colours, and a few reams of elegant gilt-edged Billet Paper.—Black and red lead Pencils, a great variety—Best red and black Wafers and Sealing-Wax—Walkden's Ink-Powder, &c. &c.

Also, a further supply of real Dutch Quills, from 4 dollars to 75 cents per hundred.

Constantly on hand and for sale as above,

A supply of best American Demy, Foolscap, Pot, Letter and Wrapping-Paper, which will be sold in either large or small quantities, at the Mill Prices.

Also, a complete assortment of ACCOUNT-BOOKS, of the first quality of paper, and bound in the best manner.

BLANKS.

Commercial, Notarial, Justices', and every other description of Blanks, in general use, correctly printed and on good paper, are constantly for sale as above.

Newport, March 22, 1810.

Narragansett Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given, That on MONDAY, the 2d day of April next, a general meeting of the Stockholders is to be holden at Wickford, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be thought necessary.

By order of the President & Directors,
SAMUEL E. GARDINER, *Cashier.*
Wickford, March 21, 1810.

Daniel W. Barker,

Respectfully informs his Friends and the public in general,

THAT he has for Sale, Cordage of all dimensions.—Bolt-rope and Cables made at short notice. His stock is St. Petersburgh's clean Hemp, and he does not make in his rope walk any kind of white work which takes every pound of fine hemp, and leaves the coarse hemp for cordage. Any Merchant who turns into his rope walk hemp, may rely upon having the whole of it manufactured agreeably to his directions, as he never selects the fine hemp in order to load his shelves with every kind of white work. Those Merchants who may please to give him their custom, their favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, March 23, 1810.

Mary Smith,

Has for Sale,

AN extensive Assortment of Groceries.—*Also*, Various kinds of fresh Garden Seeds, which can be warranted equal to any in the State.—Apply at No. 23, Washington-street.

Newport, March 23, 1810.

Washington, ss.—Clerk's Office Supreme Judicial Court, March 17, 1810.

WHEREAS *Hannah Perry*, of South-Kingstown, in the county of Washington, wife of John Perry, has this day filed her petition in said office, praying for certain reasons therein stated, that said Court would decree sentence of divorce, dissolving the bans of marriage between her and the said John, and to award her meet alimony out of his estate.—Notice is therefore hereby given to the said John Perry, to be and appear, (if he see fit) before the next Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at South-Kingstown, within and for the county of Washington, on the fourth Monday of April next, then and there to shew cause (if any he hath) why the prayer of said petition ought not to be granted.

JAMES HELME, jun. *Clerk.*

Washington, ss.—Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, Feb. 21, 1810.

WHEREAS *John Aldrich*, of South Kingstown, in the county of Washington, Physician, has this day filed in said office, his petition, under an act of the General Assembly, passed in October, 1809, granting him the benefit of an act, entitled "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors" praying that he may be allowed to make an assignment of his estate and effects, according to law.—This therefore is to give notice to the creditors of the said *John*, that they be and appear if they shall see fit, at the term of said Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at South-Kingstown, within and for said county of Washington, on the fourth Monday of April next, then and there to nominate Commissioners, to receive an assignment of the estate and effects of the said John, to and for the use of his creditors according to law.

JAMES HELME, *Clerk.*

TO BE LET,

THE Dwelling-House and Garden in Spring-street occupied by the late *John Banister* Esq.—For further particulars and terms apply to

CHRISTIANA BANISTER
JOHN BANISTER.

Newport, March 3 1810.

Garden Seeds.

James Taylor,

HAS for Sale at his Medicine Store No. 148, Thames-street, a very general assortment of New GARDEN SEEDS, of a quality that cannot fail to give satisfaction to purchasers.

A L S O,

Drugs, Medicines, Dye-stuffs, Spices, &c. &c. as usual.

A L S O,

Shining liquid blacking, for boots and shoes; indelible Ink for marking Linen, in quantities to accommodate purchasers, and at a very reduced price; ink-powder; black and red ink, &c. &c.

Newport, March 3, 1810.

VALUABLE LOTS FOR SALE.

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,
On TUESDAY, April 10, 1810, at XI o'clock A. M. on the premises (if fair weather, if not the first fair day after.)

EIGHT Lots of Land, situated in Wickford, between the street running through said village and a new street laid out leading from said main road or street back of said lots. Their situation for pleasantness or business, are equal to any in the town.—A liberal credit will be given.

SAMUEL CARTER, *Auc't.*
North Kingstown, March 21, 1810.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,
On TUESDAY, April 4, 1810, at XI o'clock A. M. on the premises, (if fair weather, if not the first fair day after.)

FOUR House Lots lying on Barney-street (continued). 51 feet in front and 194 feet in depth. The pleasant central situation of these lots cannot be exceeded by any that is now offered for sale in Newport, and they possess every advantage necessary to make them eligible either as House Lots, or fertile Gardens. For terms, &c. apply to

SARAH PERRY, Griffin-street.
Newport March 23, 1810.

VALUABLE STAND.

FOR SALE,

THAT pleasantly situated House and Lot of Land, in Thames-street, next north but one of the Brick-Market. The lot is 52 feet on Thames-street, and 535 feet back, with a large yard, an excellent garden and a good well of water that is never dry. The House is large and convenient, and in complete repair, and is a most excellent stand for a public house, having two large and convenient stables, coach and chaise house, and a shed upwards of 100 feet long.

The above estate may be bought at a very great bargain. For terms, apply to the subscriber in Broad-street.

ISAAC STALL.
Newport, March 19, 1810.

TO BE LET,

A LARGE convenient HOUSE on the Hill, situated at the corner of Kelvus and Beach streets, with a large Garden.—Immediate possession given.—For terms apply to CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, March 23, 1810.

FOR SALE,

THAT Valuable Lot of Land, with an old Dwelling-House thereon, situated at the head of the Mall. Apply to

L. ROUSMANIERE.
Newport, March 23, 1810.

TO BE LET,

And immediate possession given,

THE Shop, in front of the House, No. 124, Thames-street, lately improved by Mr. Thomas Clarke, Tailor. An excellent stand for business.

Also to be Let, The House and appurtenances in Middletown, lately improved by *Carder Hazard*.

Also, for Sale, The House aforesaid, together with the Farm on which it stands. For terms apply to either of the above, apply to

JOSIAH C. SHAW,
No. 110, Thames-Street.
Newport, March 23, 1810.

Lose it not by delay ! !

TO any gentleman, desirous to live in a very healthy and pleasant country town; and to educate, *without expence*, his children in all the various branches of literature taught in Bacon Academy—is offered for sale a Lot of Land, containing fifty acres, some of the first quality, all well fenced and under good improvement; having on it a Dwelling-House, wash-house, wood-house barn &c. situated in Colchester, on the turnpike road leading from Hartford to New-London, about 3 rods south of Bacon Academy; which Academy has for its support the income of a permanent fund of *Thirty Five Thousand Dollars.*

For terms apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN ADAMS.
Colchester (Con) Feb. 27. 1810.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors to the estate of Col. *John Gardiner*, late of South-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent, that three months longer from the date hereof is allowed them to exhibit their claims to the Subscribers, who are appointed commissioners thereon by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of South-Kingstown; for the purpose of receiving them, they will attend at the dwelling-house of Joseph Reynolds, in South Kingstown, on the last Saturdays in March, April and May next

JOHN HAGADORN,
WILLETT CARPENTER } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

BENJAMIN GARDINER *Executor.*
Middletown, March 17, 1810.

New Garden Seeds.

James Center,

Offers for Sale at his Shop No. 111 Thames-Street.

AN Assortment of Fresh GARDEN SEEDS, among which are the following, viz. early May and Dutch Cabbage; Savoy, drumhead, and heart shaped do.; Early Charlton, hotspur, Spanish and green Prussian Peas; pole and bush Beans; white and red Onion; round and French Turnip; early and long green Cucumber; sweet Marjorum; Thyme and summer Savory, bush and long neck squash; Nasturtion; Peppergrass; white Mustard; Spinage; Sage; pepper seed; Sallery do best carrot do; and Spinage do.

He has just received from Havanna, 20 boxes best quality Spanish Cigars.

He also keeps constantly on hand, superior shining Liquid Blacking, and excellent Liquid for cleaning Boots tops and Saddles.

Newport, Feb. 23, 1810.

Christopher Fowler,

Has for Sale

400 Barrels fresh superfine FLOUR.
3,300 wt. excellent shipping BUTTER in small kegs.

Newport Feb. 16 1810.

Thomas Clarke,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general.

THAT he has removed to his new Brick Store in Thames-street, next north of Messrs. *Rhodes & Cahoone's* store, where he will happy to wait on his customers.

☞ All orders in his line will be thankfully received, and faithfully executed.

Newport, March 23, 1810.

THE LAST CALL ! ! !

THE Co-partnership of NATHANIEL SWEET & Co was dissolved by mutual consent on the 19th inst. All persons indebted to said firm either by Book-Account or Note, are respectfully solicited to call on *NATHANIEL SWEET*, No. 109 Thames-street, who is empowered to settle the same, otherwise however disagreeable to his feelings, he will be compelled to lodge their Notes and Accounts in the hands of an Attorney for collection, after the 10th day of June next. All those having demands against said firm, will please call and receive their dues.

Newport, March 24, 1810.

Hay-Seed.

William Douglass,

At the head of Broad street, has for Sale

ONE Hundred bushels Borden's Grass Seed.
70 bushels Heards Ditto.
14 bushels Orchard Ditto.
10 bushels Red-top Ditto.
1200 wt. Red-clover Ditto.

Also for Sale, a large Assortment of GROCERIES, among which are:—

1200 wt. Souchong Tea, very cheap.
1000 wt. Coffee.
000 wt. good Butter, for family use.

Newport March 10, 181

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers contemplating new arrangements in their establishment on the first day of April ensuing request all persons having demands to present them for payment, and all those indebted to effect a settlement—if not complied with by the 1st of May every demand will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney, to be put in suit without discrimination.

LOPEZ & DEXTER.
Newport March 9 1810.

FOR SALE,

THE Sloop *AURORA*, a New-York Packet, burthen 92 Tons, built in this town, and of good materials, under the inspection of the owners.—Any person wishing to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to

JOHN & HENRY CAHOONE.

N. B. The above mentioned Packet will ply between this place and New-York, as usual, until sold.

Newport, March 7 1810.

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSE, No. 17, Church-Street, with or without the adjoining Lot.—For further information apply at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, March 8, 1810.

WE the Subscribers having been by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Portsmouth, appointed commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of *Christopher Shearman*, late of Portsmouth, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice, that three months longer from the date hereof is allowed to the creditors of the said estate to bring in and prove their respective claims, and that we will attend at our respective dwellings for that purpose.

HENRY LAWTON,
THOMAS CORY. } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

THOMAS SHEARMAN, *Adm'r.*
Portsmouth, March 9, 1810.

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE.

No. 118 Thames Street.

DRAWING APPROACHES ! !

ON the 17th of April next will commence the drawing of the *UNION COLLEGE LOTTERY*, in the city of New-York—the excellent scheme of which, presents a rich harvest of Dollars, to intrepid adventurers, as will be seen by the following prizes, viz.:—

3 of 25,000 Dolls.; 1 of 10,000 1 of 5000; 4 of 250 Tickets each; 2 of 2000 dolls.; 5 of 1000, 28 of 500; 30 of 200; 50 of 100; 100 of 50; 200 of 20, besides a large number of smaller Prizes. Less than 9¾ blanks to a prize.

Orders for Tickets and Quarters in the above Lottery, the sale of which has been unusually brisk will be promptly attended to at the above Office, where prizes in this Lottery will be paid, and Orders in all the branches of the Lottery and Exchange business, executed upon as good terms as any Office in this State.

JOSIAH C. SHAW.
Newport, March 9, 1810.

Job Sherman,

ANTICIPATING a different arrangement in his business, offers his Stock in Trade at reduced prices, consisting of a great variety of GOODS, among which are superfine and common Broadcloths and Cassimeres, Flannells and Baizes, a quantity of India Cotton and Checks, home made Bed Ticks, an Assortment of Satinets, English Scotch and home made Carpeting, Teas and other Groceries, wool and cotton Cards, &c. &c. He earnestly solicits such as are indebted to him either by note or book account, to call and make payment, to enable him to arrange his affairs.

☞ A generous price will be given for old Copper, Brass and Ivory.

Newport, 2d of 3d mo 1810.

CORN, RICE & COTTON.

2600 Bushels CORN.
50 Bales COTTON.
12 Casks Prime RICE,

For Sale by
RHODES & CAHOONE.
Newport March 1 1810.

FOR SALE,

7000 bushels Cadiz SALT, of a superior quality by

RHODES & CAHOONE.
Newport March 16 1810.

To be Let at PUBLIC AUCTION,
On SATURDAY April 7 1810 at XI o'clock A. M. on the premises.

THE STALLS in the Brick-Market and Red-Market.

By order of the Town's Committee
James Perry Silas Dean, John Earl, jun.
E. TOWNSEND, *Town-Treasurer.*
Newport March 15, 1810.

To be let at PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY the 2d of April at XI o'clock A. M. on the premises for One Year.

FOUR FIFTHS of the Kilbourne House, so called, situated in Broad-street, in Newport, with the Garden privilege thereunto belonging.—Terms to be made known upon the premises.

Newport March 16, 1810.

FINAL NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, Attorney to the Estate of the late Capt. *SAMUEL C. TAGGART*, of Newport, fatigued with the number, and aware of the inefficacy of private solicitations, makes use of this public mode of earnestly inviting all those who are indebted to said Estate, to call and make some satisfactory settlement of the same, on, or before the 5th day of April next; as he then will be compelled by circumstances entirely beyond his controul, to place all the unsettled business of the estate in the hands of an Attorney at Law, to be put in suit without discrimination. Those therefore, who may not choose to pay timely attention to the same, will have the goodness not to attach any blame to the subscriber, as their inattention, or neglect, will amply demonstrate that a resort of this nature, is more unpleasant to him, than to themselves.

HENRY Y. CRANSTON.
Newport, March 14 1810.

FOR SALE.

A FARM lying in Point-Judith, containing by estimation 210 Acres.—It lies about half a mile from *Benjamin Robinson's* Pier.—So handy to, and so ready a conveyance to market, renders it much more valuable.—Possession given immediately:—For a considerable part of the purchase money, a liberal credit will be given.—For terms, apply to JAMES ROBINSON, jun. living in said Point-Judith.

Point-Judith, 3mo. 9th, 1810.

TWO HOUSES TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 212 Thames-Street, being lately put in excellent repair having five rooms on a floor and situated in a pleasant part of the Town. *Also*, The House, No. 202, in the same street at present occupied by Mr. *Horatio S. Dexter*. Persons wishing to hire either of the above Houses, may know the terms by applying to HENRY BULL at his store next door North of the Coffee-House.

Newport Sept 11, 1809.

Truth—Candor—Patriotism.

[☞ THE following ADDRESS is worthy of all attention, not less from the *truths* it contains, than from the highly respectable source from whence it emanates.]

From the (N. Y.) COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

At a Meeting of the General Committee of the FEDERAL REPUBLICANS of the city of New York, the following Address was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

THE right of suffrage is certainly one of the most important rights of freemen, and permit us to add, the exercise of that right is one of their most essential duties to their country. In times of great public danger, when nothing but a strong expression of the public will can save the country from ruin, the value of this right becomes much enhanced, and the call of our country upon each man to do his duty much louder.—We may assemble in public meetings, we may pass resolutions, we may express opinions, but the only effectual way of expressing the will of the people, is by their elections. In that way they controul their rulers and govern their country.

The approaching election, fellow citizens, will afford us an opportunity to exercise our right of suffrage; and if ever our country can claim the exercise of that right as a duty, she claims it now.

To the state of New York, the friends of the liberties and independence of America, throughout the United States, have anxiously turned their attention. Upon us are fixed their best hopes; for upon us, more than upon any other state, it now depends whether the administration of our general government are to be checked in their mad career, or suffered to proceed in hurrying our country headlong to destruction.

The party now in power, and whose measures have brought us to the brink of ruin, also feel an anxious solicitude as to the result of our election. No means of success will be left untried by them. Our passions and our prejudices will be addressed, and if possible enlisted under their banners. But our credulity, of which they have already had too many proofs, (for honest men are always unsuspicious and therefore liable to be imposed on,) is the foundation on which they rest their greatest hopes; and every tale which artifice and fraud can invent, or falsehood utter, will be industriously circulated to impose upon us, and carry their purpose.

Fellow-Citizens, the question which you are to decide by the ensuing election is not between Gen. Platt and Mr. Tompkins, it is between the manly, enlightened and patriotic measures of your Washington, which raised you to prosperity, respectability and happiness; and the contemptible, weak and destructive measures of the philosophic Jefferson which have reduced our country to beggary at home, and disgrace abroad.

Do you approve of the conduct of Mr. Jefferson, and his successor Mr. Madison? If you do, vote for Mr. Tompkins, for he has given that conduct his most decided approbation, and the men concerned in it his uniform support.

Our country is in a situation, admitted by all parties to be more critical than she has been at any time since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. She has been reduced to that situation we all know under the administration of Mr. Jefferson and his friends. Many of us believe through his and their folly, and not a few of us think through their want of attachment to their own country, and a vile subservience to the will of another. Under such circumstances, when our country is sinking in distress deeper and deeper every hour, does not common prudence and caution seem to point out to the people of America that a change of men is essential to their relief? If our present rulers are continued, will they relieve us?—They have already been tried, and have been found wanting.—They have promised us better things from day to day:—we have confided in their promises until we have become bankrupts in money as well as in reputation, and until our liberties and independence are in danger of being laid prostrate at the footstool of a foreign tyrant.

Let men of all parties reflect upon this, and then ask themselves whether a continuance of their present rulers in office is consistent with their duty to their country. By a change of men we can loose nothing, but may gain every thing. Should we not try the experiment, and change our rulers?

When Mr. Jefferson first took possession of the chair of state, he found us, to use his own words, "in the full tide of successful experiment." Under the administration of Washington and his followers our republic had grown in respectability, power and prosperity, with a rapidity which surpassed the most sanguine wishes of its friends, and astonished the world.

While yet in our infancy, when it was not supposed we could stand alone, a revolution broke out in Europe, which at that early day shook the ancient governments of that country to their centre, and has since swallowed up the most of them in its dreadful vortex. Upheld by Washington, our infant government remained firm and unshaken, and while other nations were at an awful stand, scarcely able to secure a doubtful existence, we grew stronger and stronger, and rose amid the universal devastation to honor and power.

The principles of jacobinism, which waged war against the religion and morality, and therefore against the liberties of the world were successfully checked and kept under.—The national debt, the price of our independence, was honorably paid or provided for.—An Indian war which raged on our frontiers, and to which hundreds of our defenceless women and children fell annually a sacrifice, was successfully terminated. Alternately insulted both by Great-Britain and France they were both taught to respect us and to know that while we professed a strict neutrality between them, we were determined at all hazards to maintain our rights. Our agriculture was encouraged and flourished, because our commerce was protected and free. Our treasury was more than sufficient for all our purposes, our people were increasing in wealth and happiness. We were free at home and respected abroad.

Well therefore might Mr. Jefferson have pronounced us to be "in the full tide of successful experiment." The tide of our prosperity was indeed full—Would to God it were so now! With the administration of Mr. Jefferson, the ebb tide of our prosperity began, and it has been sinking lower and lower, until the streams flowing from our government have become almost stagnant, and instead of conveying health and vigour throughout our land, emit only noxious vapours, and generate disease and death.

Fellow-citizens, we appeal to you for the truth of what we say.—The days of our prosperity are past.

We mean not in this address to enter into a detail of the causes which have led to our present situation. Such a detail might be considered as the intemperate expression of party men. We address ourselves to men of all parties, and shall content ourselves with giving a brief statement of what our situation now is, in order that men of all parties may compare it with that it was when Mr. Jefferson came into power.

Our commerce, instead of receiving that protection which the government was bound to give it, as the source from which almost the whole of our revenue was derived, was for a time wholly prohibited, and now is allowed only under such restrictions as must render it ruinous to the merchants engaged in it.—In consequence of this miserable state of our commerce, the sources from which our Treasury was filled, are dried up and we are officially told that recourse must be had to a loan of four millions of dollars to meet the exigencies of the current year. Without commerce, by whom must this loan be repaid?—There is but one resource left. It must be paid by the Farmers, and paid at a time when in consequence of the want of commerce, the productions of their farms must fell at a very reduced price.

But you will be told that all restrictions will be taken off from commerce.—We will not conceal from you, we believe that before our election, commerce will be set free.—This is one of the tricks to be played off by the friends of Mr. Tompkins, in order to secure your votes for him. Will you suffer yourselves to be the dupes of it? If commerce be set at liberty, how long will it be suffered to remain so?—Remember we entreat you that during the election in this State, in the spring of 1808, handbills were circulated in many of the western counties, stating that the Embargo laws were repealed; and many of the electors imposed upon by this barefaced falsehood, voted for the democratic ticket, and a majority in the Legislature was that year secured to them.

Immediately before our Spring election, a fraud of this same kind, infinitely worse in degree, was passed upon us. An arrangement was patched up with an unauthorised agent of the British government, by which our commerce with England was left free. This arrangement was made for the purpose of influencing our election. We must all remember that it was received here upon the very eve of the election, and our self-stiled exclusive republicans boasted that the embargo had brought Great Britain a suppliant at our feet. This was the language of the friends of the administration, and it had the effect. But in a few months the delusion was over, and with unaffected shame we confess it, we found that for the sake of electioneering purposes the Executive of the United States had descended to the pitiful artifice of making an agreement with an unauthorised agent of a foreign nation and for a little temporary popularity, had jeopardised the peace, and tarnished the honor of our country. Mr. Erskine was not authorised by the English government to make the arrangement he did make. If he was authorised he must have shewn his authority to our government.—In private life who is so foolish as to make an agreement with a man calling himself the agent of another, without asking for and seeing his authority. If Mr. Erskine did shew his authority, where is it? The British government have expressly disavowed the act, as one done without its authority and against its instructions. We are compelled to admit the justness of the disavowal, for our administration have not possessed themselves of the evidence of any authority in Mr. Erskine nor do they indeed pretend that any such authority was shewn to them. They are therefore chargeable with the unparalleled folly of having made an important arrangement with the unauthorised agent of England, or what is worse, with having made that arrangement with full knowledge that the agent was acting without authority, and contrary to his instructions, and must necessarily be disavowed by his government. Let Mr. Madison and his Secretary choose the alternative.

But the election was over, the trick had produced its effect, and commerce is again restricted.

We cannot avoid making one more observation upon this subject before we leave it. After all that we heard about England's being starved by our Embargo, and humbled at the foot of our enlightened Presidents, it must be matter of no small surprise to every reflecting man, to see her so willingly return to a state of starvation, and increasing in strength and greatness under it.

This fact, fellow citizens, proves beyond all contradiction, that our Embargo never injured Great-Britain—It was an act almost amounting to suicide—it gave a deadly blow to the very vitals of our own prosperity while it taught England a lesson, which we shall have reason to repent for years, that she cannot only exist without our aid, but increase in power and strength as soon as our commerce is destroyed, because it leaves her that of the world without a rival.

The restrictions upon our commerce may be removed, but their effects will be felt for years; they have demoralized our people; and habits of smuggling have been formed, which will deprive the government of much of the impost duties, and the deficiency must be made up by the Farmer.

But the state of our commerce is not the only evil under which we labor—Our government have departed from that neutrality between England and France, upon which our prosperity, happiness, and perhaps our existence as a nation depends. The proud spirit of Washington, which disdained to submit to insult and injury from any nation, and raised the American name and character to honor, has been banished from our councils. That manly and independant conduct, which resisted the first outrage upon our rights from whatever quarter it came, has been abandoned.—And our government, dazzled by the appearance, awed by the fear, or led by the promises of the tyrant whose arms have overrun the continent of Europe, and threatened the world with universal domination, have basely suffered many of our citizens to be robbed by him of their property and liberties, and our nation of honor and fame.

Napoleon declares that he will destroy the Commerce of England.—Our enlightened administration immediately declare that we shall have no commerce with England—our people complain—but their complaints are disregarded. Napoleon approves, and our rulers are satisfied.

Napoleon declares that there shall be no neutrals. Immediately our Executive pursues all the means in their power to invoke us into a war with England, and are not satisfied because they have not yet been able to bring about such a war. Fellow-Citizens, Napoleon wishes us to go to war with England, because if he can once succeed in conquering that country, there is nothing left to check his ambition. His devastations are now confined to the Eastern World—give him the Navy of Great-Britain, and the Western World would soon become the theatre of his crimes. We who once fought to obtain our Independence from Great-Britain, should then be obliged to fight to maintain it against France.—If ever such a trial should come we believe that the American people might be destroyed but would never be slaves. The Tyrant might conquer our country but he would take it enriched by the blood of the nation, but find it an uninhabited waste.—Such a crisis, probably may arise. Shall we hasten it? Nothing but the will of the people, nothing but a change of men can put it off or prevent it. Our rulers are influenced by France, whether from folly or corruption, is to us immaterial—The consequence to our liberties and independence must be the same. When we are ruined we shall receive but little consolation from discovering that our ruin is brought upon us by the folly not the corruption of our rulers.

We stand upon the brink of ruin—we are on the eve of a war with England, with an empty treasury, a divided people, and no just cause of war but subserviency to the will of France. On New-York every thing depends.—New-England, has already taken her stand—she has seen our dangers and warns us against them. Let this powerful state follow her example, and her voice will be heard and obeyed in the Capitol at Washington—the hands which are about immolating our rights and liberties will be stayed.

RICHARD VARICK, *Chairman.*

THOMAS R. MERCKIN, Secretary.

National Legislature.

ELEVENTH CONGRESS—

SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE MARCH 21.

A COMMITTEE of five was appointed to report, when Congress may have a recess.

The *Roads and Canals* bill was again taken up; and on motion of Mr. Giles postponed to *December next.*—Ayes 18. Nays 11.

MARCH 22. The National Bank establishment bill passed to a third reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21.

Mr. Pearson laid on the table a motion for an inquiry into all the charges alledged against Gen. *Wilkinson.*

The President communicated a return of the Militia of the United States. [*Total,* 684,338.]

ADDITIONAL DUTIES, LOANS &c.

Mr. Eppes communicated a copy of a letter addressed by the Committee of Ways and Means to the Secretary of the Treasury requesting information on the subject of LOANS and ADDITIONAL DUTIES. And also the answer of Mr. *Gallatin*, which is long and in which he observes, that unless war is contemplated, it would be necessary to raise the supplies within the year, and only loan a sum equal to the debt paid off.—He states that the *Six per Cents* to be paid off this year, and the next, may be re-loaned;—that Monies can be borrowed of the Banks and Individuals; and that *Treasury Notes* may be issued, bearing an interest, and payable after a year. On the subject of *Additional Duties* he proposes to increase the *ad valorem* duty 5 per cent. and the other 33⅓ per cent.; and suggests, that the renewal of the DUTY on SALT, would produce Six Hundred Thousand dollars a year. The *Public Lands* are stated to constitute the only great national resource exclusively of Loans and Taxes; but as an object of immediate revenue, he doubts whether it can be materially increased without a radical change of the present system. He also suggests that should no credit be given for the additional duties or at most 60 days, the amount of the loans required might be lessened.

THURSDAY, MARCH 22.

REDUCTION OF ARMY AND NAVY.

Mr. RANDOLPH, said—that during an absence from his duty in Congress, which had been necessary and inevitable, he had been able to discern nothing like system, in the measures of government. He had hoped, however, that when he took his seat, he should have been able to find something like concert, design, or plan, in relation to our national concerns. But although he had resorted to all the ordinary means in his power, he had seen nothing like either until this moment. At last the budget is opened, and the plan avowed is, "*LOANS and additional TAXES.*"

It is true that he did expect, if nothing had been done, that at least the ridiculous and oppressive *Non Intercourse Law* would have been pulled down; but its fate is still postponed. He thought at least that it would have been attempted to remove *evil*, if the friends of administration had not aspired to do *good.*—Whether commerce, so childishly destroyed, could ever be retrieved, it was not for him to foretell.—Trade, like a great water-course, or mighty river, once turned from its channel, with difficulty regains it;—and certainly it is not to be forced back into its bed by new impositions.—Embargo, Non Importation and Non Intercourse has already changed the character of mercantile speculation. Instead of regular trade, they have introduced smuggling. Whether this habit can ever be changed, it was impossible for him to predict;—but one thing is certain, it is not to be done by imposing high additional duties.—These are in fact bounties for Smuggling.—But something, it is said, ought to be done—which perhaps he would admit—although it was no small part of the character of a good Statesman to discern when it is wise to do nothing. A proposition is now to be made to this nation, whether it will submit to loans and additional taxation; or consent to reduce unnecessary and expensive establishments:—for the *Secretary of the Treasury* has told us, that if we reduce the Army and Navy, both loans and additional taxes will be unnecessary.—But it may be said, shall he indicate our disposition to submit to the Belligerents by retrenching our means of defence? And why not retrench, Sir? Does any man believe that we are going to war? With whom? With *France?* Carried on where?—She in *Europe*, and we in the United States? With *England?* Carried on where?—At *New-Orleans*, in your hospitals? Sir, I am against keeping on hand a costly set of tools which we could not use to injure her, even if we knew how.

But perhaps there is a system—if there be, and if the maxim *ars est celare artem* be applicable to the present measures, our's is the most refined system ever conceived.—Sir, it eludes both sight and touch, and even chymical analysis. We must, Sir, go back to the old ground:—Indeed we must if we make even such way faces: for if we begin a system of loans and taxation,—the people of the United States will stop us.—Will they submit to entail on their posterity an exorbitant debt?—and for what? For an useless army? For an useless navy?—Sir, if we cannot keep our troops alive in time of peace, what can we hope to do with them in time of war?—What is the benefit?

Is there one man who feels any more security in person or property from the army of the United States? Has it ever been used in the protection of our soil or our rights? *Has it ever been any thing else than an expence and an oppression? An instrument to suspend the* HABEAS CORPUS, *and a new invented writ of ejectment?* Will the people consent to pay ONE THIRD more taxes—and an addition of one third of the duty on every pound of sugar, and every article of necessity, for the sake of such an establishment as this?—Why Sir, the expedition against *Flushing*, so foolish that the Ministers fought with each other to get rid of the disgrace of it—as destructive as it was—the army engaged in actual service too—is surpassed in folly by the expedition to *New Orleans*, and in mortality by that which has happened to our army there.—Yet for this skeleton of an army, and a mere skeleton it is, Sir—it is expected that the people should submit TO HAVE ALL THEIR TAXES RAISED ONE THIRD. As to the Navy, Sir, all its exploits of which I have ever heard are registered in our journals, except the last, which consisted of the frigate *President* running ashore on the *tail of the Horse shoe.*

As to Europe the great Atlantic constitutes a *fosse* between us and her, sufficient to screen us from her invasions.—If our preparations be for battle—we, the people must fight it. Our State Physicians have mightily mistaken the regimen—we have been Embargoed, Non-Intercoursed, and dieted into a consumption, and are in no situation to fight.—If the United States were about to be inoculated for the small pox, the course adopted would have been wise, regular and rational.

He ended with moving that the military and naval establishments of the United States ought to be reduced.

After some remarks from Messrs. Eppes

Smilie and Macon, the motion was referred to a committee of the whole.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23.

Mr. Newton from the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported a bill authorising allowances of drawbacks on goods, wares and merchandise, transported by land from Boston to Newport, and from Newport to Boston. Referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

Newport,

SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1810.

True American Prox.

PROX OF
GENERAL OFFICERS FOR 1810.

His Excellency
JAMES FENNER, Esq.
GOVERNOR.

The Honorable
SIMEON MARTIN, Esq.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

SENATORS.

MOSES LIPPITT, Esq. *of Providence.*
JAMES RHODES, Esq. *of Warwick.*
DANIEL BABCOCK, Esq. *of Hopkinton.*
JOHN WESTCOTT, Esq. *of Scituate.*
WILLIAM WATERMAN, Esq. *of Johnston.*
WILLIAM REYNOLDS, Esq. *of Bristol.*
JOHN COOKE, jun. Esq. *of Tiverton.*
OLIVER GARDNER, Esq. *of North Kingstown.*
CHRISTOPHER FOWLER, Esq. *of Newport.*
JEREMIAH BROWN, Esq. *of South Kingstown.*
SAMUEL EDDY, Esq. *Secretary.*
JAMES BURRILL, jun. Esq. *Attorney General.*
CONSTANT TABER, Esq. *General Treasurer.*

We are encouraged from all quarters of the State, by the cheering information, that the "*True American Prox*" will indubitably succeed. The desperate attempts of the Faction opposed to it have produced no other effect than that of exciting our zeal, of animating our attention, and redoubling our efforts.—Not merely Federalists, in the narrow sense of party distinction, but honest and sensible men of all parties are uniting in the support of what is emphatically their country's cause.—There is now presented an appeal to the candour and good sense of the people. The question is, will you, Fellow Citizens, support that set of Candidates selected without reference to party, from the best men of the State, men whom you have tried and found faithful, who have been repeatedly honoured by your confidence and approbation; or will you support their opponents, and thereby have your choice narrowed down, and restricted to the new, unknown, untried Candidates of a mere Party?

This ground of discussion is always evaded. The conduct that ought to be pursued by a people who consult their peace, and who are anxious to preserve as unbroken as possible, the harmony of Society, is too obvious to be mistaken. Left to their own reflection without extraordinary and artificial excitements, the people could not but in such a case do right.

It is from the fear, Fellow Citizens, that you will do right, that every means are resorted to, to bias your opinions to darken your understandings, and to inflame your jealousies. Without any real cause, nor hardly any pretence of complaint, as regards the management of the domestic concerns of the State, your attention is with insidious artifice directed to extraneous and irrevelant subjects. We have to bear, what our opponents deem the political sins of Massachusetts, of Connecticut, and of Great Britain.

The Legislature of Massachusetts, by the unparalleled majority of one hundred and nine votes, have approved the sentiments contained in a Report of their Committee. It presented a most masterly review of the conduct of the Administration, and, with unanswerable cogency of argument, convicted it of errors in conduct; and displayed the fatal and inevitable tendency of its measures to excite war, to prostrate the prosperity, and to hazard by a French alliance (the most intolerable of all imaginable evils) the independence of the country. What have we to do with this? Neither the merit nor the reproach (if any reproach there can possibly be) belong to us.

In Massachusetts, party men, in the slang and cant of the day, talk of an "Essex junto," a something or nothing, which like Bay's army has been always invisible, of which no body believes the existence, but the Ghost of which is periodically raised, by theatric management, to surprize and terrify.—What connection have we, or can we have, with a pretended local party in Massachusetts? Yet for want of arguments we are made members of this invisible church militant in politics, and its supposed creed and doctrines or heresies are imputed to us.

The State of Connecticut at the disastrous period of the Embargo—roused into action by the distresses of its Citizens, and resolved to do all it constitutionally could for their relief, made a bold stand, and undoubtedly opposed a formidable barrier against that Oppression which was sinking the country in ruin.—In their state papers on this subject, they shaped their own course of argument and took ground on what were in some degree their own peculiar principles. What have we in Rhode-Island to do with this? and yet because there was something in the matter or manner of this proceeding, not exactly agreeable to the Idolatrous worshippers of the present administration, their impotent displeasure is vented on us.

A *vast majority of the Freemen* of this State at this same disastrous period of the Embargo, laid their grievances before our General Assembly. Was it not their duty to listen to the Petitions, Memorials, and Remonstrances of their constituents, to comply with their urgent intreaties, and to facilitate as far as they could the alleviation of their sufferings?

Was any, or but a feeble and poorly supported opposition, made to the measures that were at this time adopted?

Did not gentlemen on all sides of the House join in them?—Was not the report of the Committee, though firm to its purpose, and guarded in its terms, limited in its doctrines, and conciliatory in its sentiments?—And yet the adoption of this Report, and the accompanying resolutions, unequivocally demanded by the people, is converted into matter of reproach, by those who are courting the *people's* favour.

A new doctrine is now advanced, of which the advocates cannot be sincere, nor the proselytes we hope numerous. It is contended that the State Sovereignties ought to be *nothing*, as forming a check or controul, even of opinion, on the General Government and ought never to be seen or felt, but as they co-operate with that Government in all its measures—whether of right or wrong, of protection or usurpation. No man who has duly reflected on our complicated scheme of government will be unwilling to concede that nothing but a tremendous and irresistable necessity, which by its very nature would supercede all laws, and transcend all Constitutions, could justify State Legislatures in authorising *acts* in opposition to the General Government. A crisis awful as this we know has existed in other countries, and all our constitutions are a result arising out of an analogous crisis in our own country. But there is nothing in our federal Constitution prohibitory of State Legislatures being the organ of public opinion, and the respectful medium of the will and wishes of their constituents on any subject connected with their welfare.

Why then this clamour against State rights and authorities. What have the Legislatures of Massachusetts, Connecticut or Rhode-Island done more, than to express to Congress and the world, the opinions of the majority of their Constituents.

But "British influence," "old Tories," and the "destruction of the Union," are the magical phrases which with potent charm are thundered out by the Chieftains of Faction, to impose on the credulous, to terrify the timid, and stimulate the slothful.

This charge is urged with a vehemence in proportion to its falsity. Look round on the ranks of Federalists, throughout the United States, or confine your attention if you please to this State, and you will hardly discover a man who bore arms in our revolution, or who was distinguished by early, ardent and persevering *whiggism*, who is not now a Federalist. And yet in the slang originating with the newly imported Irish of our large cities, these men are called Old Tories. Yes! so are the tried Heroes and Patriots of our Revolution called by these New Whigs, who scarcely landed on our shores are initiated into the mysteries of the Wigwam, and are taught to declaim about the principles of '76 to exalt the praises of Bonaparte, and to predict the downfall of Great-Britain.

Examine the conduct of the Federalists, and candour must admit that the imputation against them of partiality for Britain is an unfounded calumny. Who have been more prompt than Federalists on every proper occasion, to resent the insults and injuries of Great-Britain, to vindicate their country's wrongs, to protect its commerce and neutrality.

What was the conduct of WASHINGTON the Chief of Federalists. He did not defend Commerce by abandoning it, nor assert our rights on the ocean by abstaining from venturing on it. He prepared for war. He roused the energies of the country, and if proffered Negotiation had been rejected, War, plain open War, would have ensued.

Who were more prompt than Federalists in the unfortunate affair of the Chesapeake to express their high sense of their country's injury, and their determination to support at all hazard their country's honour. Remember the Town-Meeting in this town on that occasion, who were most forward? who composed the committee? Was there not on that subject an entire unanimity, and could the suspicion have been endured for a moment, that federalists acted under a British influence. Our Legislature even in the resolves upon the Embargo, declared that this country had nothing to expect from the disinterested friendship of Great-Britain, nor have we from that of any nation.

Federalists have no hatred against Great-Britain: they know that peace with all nations ought to be the standing policy of the country, and above all, peace with a country so able to molest and injure us.

This State must certainly be deemed exempt from this pretended British influence. There is no avenue by which it can enter.—We have no British capital, no British commercial connections. It is a remarkable fact that we have not in the whole State, a single importing mercantile House. Our English goods are purchased from other States; we are independent of English credit and capital, and inaccessible, even if it existed, to British influence.—This charge then, of British influence, is disproved by facts, and ought to be abandoned as the desperate resort of party calumny and imposture.

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated March 22, 1810.

"The Committee of Ways and Means have at length submitted the new plan of finance, which is to provide for the deficiencies by *loans*; and to provide for the payment of the loans by large additional duties. These are ostensibly to continue but for a year; but the real intent is to play with them in future as has been done with the Mediterranean Fund.

"This day Randolph made his first speech for the Session, in which he noticed and ridiculed this new plan of finance, and offered a resolution *to reduce the army and navy*, which he said would supercede the necessity of this new attempt at loans and taxation.—The whole subject stands referred to a committee of the whole, and when it is brought up will afford some amusement, if not instruction to the sovereign people.

"Macon's Bill still hangs, like a criminal between the heavens and the earth, as if worthy of neither. Whether it will remain the gibbeted will probably be known on Monday, to which day it now stands postponed. If it pass at all it must now go as it came from the Senate.—On this subject, I have hopes, and also fears. The Palatines are enchained by one or two little words used as a charm by their leaders, such as *submission*, *substitute*, &c. that there is really no judging how or they may be led against their better judgment, which is clearly against adhering any longer to the oppressive system which has so long wasted the strength and the spirit of the people."

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE, OF THURSDAY LAST.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

The following information from London, to a gentleman of this town is handed us by one, who is incapable of knowingly abusing the public confidence for a single moment. It is unquestionably derived from an authentic source: and our readers we think, may perfectly rely on its truth.

"In a formal communication from Lord Wellesley to Mr. Pinckney the conduct of our Executive, and the proceedings of Congress, subsequent to the late negociations are censured in the most unequivocal manner.

"It is asserted by the British Cabinet, that Mr. Jackson had behaved only as his duty required: that the charge against him is absolutely groundless; and that he, as well as his King and Country, are treated with an unprecedented rudeness and grossness by the United States.

"Lord Wellesley, beginning with the offer to renew Mr. Jay's treaty, recites a series of acts, proving the sincere and uniform desire of Great-Britain to meet the United States on fair and friendly conditions, all which have been met with a contrary spirit by the government of the United States: and, he says, that now it is the belief of the British Cabinet, that every overture at conciliation on their part, must be unavailing, because our government is resolved that no adjustment of differences shall be made; and he adds, that although they are disposed to receive propositions from *us*, yet it cannot be concealed that none can at present be expected.

"Lord Wellesley took this occasion to remark that the British government are fully sensible of the great part that is assigned them to act in the present eventful period of the world: and to declare explicitly that all the means which God has graciously given them, shall be used, so far as is necessary, to resist the establishment of a despotism, which would be more terrible than any yet known in the history of nations."

As there is no doubt, that a Note, of which the foregoing is the substance, was delivered to Mr. Pinkney, on or about the 8th of Jan. so it may fairly be presumed, that our government are in possession of it, or at least, know perfectly well its tenor and import.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ENTERED.

Schooner Portsmouth Potter, New-York: sloop Huntress, Earl, ditto.

CLEARED.

Ship Ocean, Sayre, Norfolk: sloop Income, Swift Savannah: do. Elam's Ville, Pearce, Albany: do. Golden Age, Cottrell, New-York.

At a Meeting of the REDWOOD LIBRARY COMPANY *March 19 1810*

VOTED, That the Members this day admitted pay into the hands of the Treasurer *Fifteen Dollars* each, agreeably to the terms of their subscription within one month from his date, and that the Treasurer be directed to procure printed receipts, to be signed by him, and delivered to each new Member, on the payment of the amount of his subscription.

IN conformity to the above Vote, the Subscriber is ready to receive of the new Members, the amount of their Subscription, and deliver his receipts therefor.

CHRIS. FOWLER, *Treasurer.*
Newport, March 29, 1810.

Bowen & Ennis,

Hereby inform the Public,

THAT they have taken *DAVID BOWEN* into Co-partnership, and will hereafter transact business under the firm of *BOWEN, ENNIS, & Co.*

Newport, March 30, 1810.

FOR SALE, or TO LET,

THREE Dwelling-Houses situated in the south part of the town, and a work shop on Gardner's wharf.—For further particulars, apply to JAMES BOONE.

Who has for Sale, A number of Window Frames and Sashes, Pannel Doors, &c.

Newport, March 30, 1810.

23 B[illegible]
19 Bales [illegible]
Samples may be seen by [illegible]
Newport March 30. 1810.

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On TUESDAY the 3d day of July next, if not previously disposed of at private sale.

THE Estate in Pelham-Street, late the property of Mr. *Charles Handy*, deceased, consisting of a very handsome Dwelling-House, store chaise-house, stable, and a large building formerly used for manufacturing soap and candles.—The lot of Land on which said buildings are placed, is equal in situation, if not superior to any in the town of Newport, and extends from Pelham-street to Mill-street about 195 feet, with a very handsome yard and garden, and it fronts on Pelham-street about 100 feet.—For conditions of sale, and terms of payment, apply to Dr *WILLIAM HANDY*, of New-York, or *BENJAMIN GARDINER*, Esq. of Middletown, (R. I.)

Newport, March 30, 1810.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, April 5, 1810, at XI o'clock A. M. if fair weather, if not the first fair day after) on the premises.

THAT beautiful situation, No. 4 Franklin-street, late occupied by Capt. *Benjamin Hicks*, deceased.—The Lot extends from Franklin-street to Prospect-hill. The House is convenient, and in good repair, and too well known to need a particular description. An indisputable title will be given. For further particulars apply to THOMAS WICKHAM or JOHN EARL, jun. Agents.

SILAS DEAN, *Auc'r.*

Newport, March 27, 1810.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, April 11, 1810, at XI o'clock A. M. on the premises. (if fair weather, if not the first fair day after.)

THE pleasantly situated DWELLING-HOUSE, and Lot of Land, No 7, Broad-Street.—Conditions made known at the time and place of Sale.

SILAS DEAN, *Auc'r.*

Newport, March 30, 1810.

Carriages and Horses at AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, April 6, 1810, at XI o'clock A. M. at Mr. Townsend's stables in Green-street (if not previously disposed of at private sale)

5 Horses, 1 Chaise, 1 Sulkey, 1 Sleigh and 3 Coaches.—Conditions made known at the time and place of Sale.

Newport, March 30, 1810.

TO LET,

THE CHAMBERS of the House, No. 51, Farewell-street, with half of the Garden.—Apply to

WALTER CORNELL.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of the estate of *Sylvester Robinson*, Esq late of South Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent, that the Court of Probate of the town of South-Kingstown, have allowed a further time of three months from the date hereof, for the creditors of said estate to exhibit their respective claims to the undersigned Commissioners, and that we will attend at the dwelling house of Mrs *Sarah Robinson*, in South-Kingstown, on the last Saturday in each month during said term, for the aforesaid purpose. Those who neglect this notice, will be precluded according to law.

JAMES HELME, jun. } *Com'rs.*
WILLIAM C. CLARKE, }

All persons indebted to said estate are once more requested to make immediate payment.

SARAH ROBINSON, *Adm'x.*

South-Kingstown, March [illegible] 1810.

ENGLISH IRON, GLASS WARE & CROCKERY,

JUST Received per ships *William & Henry* and *Union*, direct from Liverpool, consisting of
73 Tons assorted English IRON.
3 Tons Iron HOOP.
10 Tierces assorted Glass WARE, and
20 Crates do. Crockery Ditto, selected particularly for this Market.
100 wt. No. 1 to 6 English SHOT.
100 wt. White dry LEAD.
1000 bushels Salt.
50 dozen Porter.
The above will be disposed of on accommodating terms, for approved Notes, by SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN, at their Counting-room, No. 51, Long Wharf, or by GEORGE W. MARTIN, at his Genuine Grocery and Commission Store, No. 2, Church-street, where every description of Groceries are offered at reduced prices.
Newport, Sept. 30 1809.

Mein & Rogers,

No. 7, Thames Street, opposite Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House, offer at Wholesale.
THIRTY boxes best Havanna Sugar.
Jamaica Sugar by the hogshead or barrel.
Rum and Jamaica Rum.
Quantity of Coffee.
Casks Rice.
Barrels Pork and a few barrels Beef.
Qr-casks Sherry Wine of the first quality.
by the Chest, &c. &c. &c.
Likewise the above Articles by retail, together with a complete and extensive Assortment of Groceries, on terms accommodating to purchasers.
Newport, Feb. 8, 1810.

Daniel Rogers, & Co.

No. 108, Thames street, offer for Sale at wholesale and retail on the most reasonable terms.
A VERY elegant and extensive Assortment of Glass and crockery WARE, opened, 6 Crates assorted Glass and 6 do. Crockery are unopened —Likewise a general assortment of GROCERIES, comprising every article in that line.
Newport Feb. 8, 1810.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, AT THEIR STORE,
EIGHT Hogsheads Virginia Tobacco: 150 quintals streights and 150 ditto shoal Fish: Spanish Brandy by the pipe: Superfine Flour: loaf powdered and brown Sugar: mess and prime Beef by the barrel: coarse and fine Salt: Bar Iron: spike and nail rods: Russia and Ravens Duck: Cordage: Sheathing Paper: Tar: Nails of all kinds: Anchors: Camboozes: Oars: with a variety of other articles, in the Ship Chandlery line.
BOWEN & ENNIS.
Newport Feb. 8 1810.

Fresh Teas.

JUST received and for Sale by LOPEZ & DEXTER, in addition to their former supply, the following fresh imported TEAS, warranted of first quality, viz:—
110 Chests Bohea,
167 Do. ouchong,
40 Do. Hyson-skin,
30 Do. Hyson,
} TEAS.
Also, 20 Puncheons sweet flavoured St. Croix Rum warranted as pure as imported.
Newport Jan. 7 1810.

Lopez & Dexter,

Offer at Private Sale,
89 Bags,
4 Hogsheads,
15 Barrels,
} COFFEE.
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-skin, Souchong, Campoy and Bohea Teas.
89 Boxes white,
41 do. brown,
} Havanna SUGARS.
67 Bales Upland Cotton
26 Hogsheads Kentucky Tobacco.
Madeira, Teneriffe and Lisbon Wines.
150 Boxes Raisins.
5 Ceroons Peruvian Bark.
A few Pipes choice Spanish Brandy.
☞ Cash advanced on Goods consigned.
Newport Dec. 28 1809.

LOPEZ & DEXTER,

Offer at Private Sale.
20 pipes Country GIN, of a superior quality.
Newport, Feb. 10, 1810.

Now Landing on Newman's Wharf, and for Sale by
LOPEZ & DEXTER,
100 Hogsheads first quality new crop retailing MOLASSES.
Newport, Feb. 10, 1810.

TO LET,

THE Stable and Chaise-House late the property of *George Champlin* Esq. deceased.—*Also for Sale.* A quantity of Hay in said Stable —For terms, enquire of
RHODES & CAHOONE.
Newport Feb. 6, 1810.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE, pleasantly situated in Washington-street, on Easton's Point, marked No. 1, and lately occupied by Capt. JOSHUA APPLEBY —The House is in good repair.—For terms, apply to
JAMES TOWNSEND.
Newport, Jan. 26, 1810.

SAMUEL F. GARDNER,

Informs his Friends and the public
THAT he has removed his Store of Goods from No. 6 Market-square to No. 107 Thames street next northward of *William Crooke's* where he offers for sale at the lowest cash prices a general assortment of GROCERIES and DRY GOODS wholesale and retail.—Punctual attendance given and every favour in the line of his business gratefully acknowledged.
Newport Jan. 5 1810.

Martin,

Has for Sale an extensive Assortment of GROCERIES, at his Store, No. 2, Church-Street viz:—
JAMAICA, West-India, and New-England, } RUM.
Cognac and Spanish Brandy, and Geneva.
Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon and other *WINES.*
White and brown sugars.
Loaf and Lump Do.
Batavia and West-India Coffee.
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-skin, Campoy, ouchong Congo & Bohea } TEAS.
Cinnamon, Cloves, Cassia, Ginger, Mace, Nutmegs, Pepper, Pimento, } SPICES.
Sperm, mould and dipt Candles.
London and American Porter.
Spanish and American Cigars.
Muscatel, bloom and cask *RAISINS.*
Molasses, Flour, Chocolate, &c.
ALSO,
40 Crates assorted China and Earthern Ware.
6 Tierces Glass Ware assorted.
Liverpool and blown Salt.
40 Tons English Iron, various sizes.
The above with a variety of other articles too numerous to be inserted, is offered for sale at wholesale and retail on terms unusually favourable for cash.
Newport, March 9, 1810.

NEW CASH GROCERY STORE.

Zenas Fearing,

HAVING commenced business in the GROCERY LINE, at the Store No 11 & 12 Washington square, offers for sale an extensive assortment of Groceries, comprising every article in demand. Those who will please to favor him with their custom, may be assured of purchasing goods much cheaper than at any other Store in Town.
Newport, Jan 12 1810.

The Progressive Company,

At their GRAINARY & GROCERY STORE No. 11 LONG-WHARF.
HAVE for Sale wholesale and retail, at the lowest current prices, a constant supply of Rye and Indian Corn; Rye and Indian Meal; and Flour of the most approved brands.—An extensive assortment of Groceries and Liquors among which are 10 Hogsheads 3d proof St. Croix and Antigua Rum; 20 pipes 4th proof Spanish Brandy; 20 quarter-casks Sherry Wine; 20 boxes Chocolate; 20 boxes Raisins.—Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Teas, by the chest or less quantity.—1600 bushels Exuma Salt, of a superior quality; 1500 ditto Liverpool Do.; 500 ditto Turks-Island Do; 500 ditto Bonaviste Do —*also*, A quantity of well-seasoned merchantable Boards.—*Just received* 5 pipes Gin, 5 hogsheads high proof old Jamaica Spirits, 30 chests Campoy Tea, of an excellent flavor; 1000 wt. Cheese, 200 Meal bags; 8 crates and 2 hogsheads Crockery Ware —*Wanted*, Corn and Rye, for which Cash will be given
N. B. Those persons who have Meal Bags belonging to the Company in possession will have the goodness to return them.
WILLIAM COGGESHALL, *jun* AGENT
Newport, Oct. 13, 1809

Daniel Sheldon,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, That he has on hand, a quantity of excellent Cedar Clapboards, Cedar Shingles, Pine Shingles, Board, Plank, Joist, &c. &c. which he will sell cheap, at his old stand on Sherburne's Wharf.
Newport Dec 8, 1809

TO LET,

THE STORE north of that occupied by Mr. Wm. Nichols.—For terms apply to
EDWARD EASTON
Newport, Feb. 1810.

VALUABLE WORK.

L. ROUSMANIERE,

No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf.
HAS just received and for sale, a few copies of that new and valuable work, entitled "AN ESSAY ON SHEEP: their varieties—account of the Merinos of Spain, France, &c.—reflections on the best method of treating them, and raising a flock in the United States: together with miscellaneous remarks on Sheep and Woollen Manufactures. —By *Robert R. Livingston, L. L. D.* President of the Society for the promotion of Useful Arts. &c. &c.—In 1 vol.—Printed by order of the Legislature of the State of New-York.

A few more Copies of the
History of New-York, in 2 vols.
by *DIEDRICH KNICKERBOCKER.*
And a few more copies of
Professor SILLIMAN's JOURNAL
of Travels in England, Holland and Scotland, and of two passages over the Atlantic, in the years of 1805 *and* 1806—2 *vols.* 8vo.
Are just received and for sale as above.

THE
QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. 1,
AND THE
MEDICAL REPOSITORY, No 51
Are received, and ready for delivery to Subscribers.

☞ *Subscriptions are still received as above for the* "EDINBURGH REVIEW" *and for the* "QUARTERLY REVIEW."
Newport, March 16, 1810.

FOR SALE,

The following Farms in the State of Connecticut, viz.

THREE Farms, pleasantly situated in Coventry, North-society, from one to two miles south of the Meeting house and the same distance from the Boston and Hartford turnpike road and about 16 miles from Hartford—one lies on Skungamun river on the road leading from Hebron to Tolland, containing about 110 acres of excellent Land 20 acres of which is good meadow; that a very neat convenient dwelling-house barn, and out houses entirely new; a young thrifty orchard and an old one somewhat in decay—one containing about 150 acres with a neat Farm-house two barns and out-houses; a meadow sufficient for 20 or 30 tons of hay and an orchard producing from 60 to 70 barrels of cider yearly.—And one containing about 60 acres with a decent house and barn with orcharding meadow &c. These Farms are well watered well fenced and have a suitable proportion of plough and woodland mowing and pasturing and extremely well situated for present improvement. Possession given the first of April next.

Two Farms in the first society in Hartlandabout one mile south of the Meeting-House and about 20 miles rom Hartford; one contains about 240 acres (a good grazing Farm) with a large good one story House, with two chimnies well finished and convenient for two families; three barns out-houses, &c. all in good repair; has about 40 acres of mowing, 150 of ploughing and pasturing, and 50 of wood; has good orcharding, is well watered and well fenced. The other Farm contains about 6 acres, with a small one story Farm-house, barn and orchard; well proportioned into mowing, pasturing ploughing and woodland, well watered and under good improvement. Possession given immediately.

Three Farms pleasantly situated in the north part of Granville, they adjoin each other, and contain about 330 acres, and are extremely well calculated for the settlement and neighbourhood of a family connexion One contains about 125 acres, with a two story house and barn, and three flourishing young orchards; will cut annually from 25 to 30 tons of good hay. One of about 115 acres, with a one story house, barn and young orchard, will cut from 25 to 30 tons of hay; and one of about 90 acres, with a one story house, barn, and a young orchard; will cut rom 8 to 12 tons of hay. These Farms are well watered, well fenced, and suitably proportioned into mowing, pasturing, ploughing and woodland, and will be sold separately or together, and possession may be had immediately.

Also, one in Blandford of 50 acres, with a house and barn, well watered, under good improvement, and well proportioned into mowing, pasturing, ploughing and woodland.

The above Farms will be sold on reasonable terms and long credit given for a considerable part of the purchase, on the payment of annual interest.—Price from 1200 to 5000 dollars each.

Also for Sale, or to Let,

An eligible and convenient stand for a Tavern and store, in the town of Vernon, on the Hartford and Boston turnpike road, through Tolland only 12 miles from Hartford, and the same distance from Stafford springs; consisting of a neat, spacious well finished two story dwelling-house and store, a convenient cellar kitchen with an oven, ash house, &c. two barns, one entirely new and large, with ample stabling, three acres of good land, which consists of mowing, an orchard that will produce from 20 to 30 barrels of cider annually, and a garden with considerable fruit. This stand has been occupied several years as a tavern and retail store, (now occupied by Mr James Chapman,) has every necessary accommodation or a tavern, at the same time is pleasantly situated for a country residence. Possession will be given on the 1st day of April next.

The subscriber also offers or sale or in exchange for good Farms in this State, his

Lands in New-Connecticut:

About one hundred thousand acres, located and lying in a number of towns in that purchase, several of which have large and flourishing settlements.

A good title, the most liberal terms, and a choice in the selection of land from 100 acres to a whole township, will be given to purchasers. Enquire of Mr. JOSEPH ROGERS, or the Subscriber.
EPHRAIM ROOT.
Hartford, (Con) *March* 3, 1810.

TO LET,

And possession given the 15th of April next.
THAT large and pleasant HOUSE No. 14, Bridge-street bounded west on second-street, occupied at present by Mr *John F. Townsend* Said House is very convenient, and is supplied with the fountain water. It has also sufficient yard room and a garden, on which stands a stable with every other convenience for a family For terms, apply to
CHARLES FEKE.
Newport, Jan 27, 1810.

SHIP-CHANDLERY.

THE Subscribers, at their Store on Handy's Wharf, offer for sale on reasonable terms, Bar, Rod and Hoop Iron, from 3/4 to 3 inch flat; 5-8, 6-8, 7-8 and inch square—Stoves, Camboozes and Anchors, of various sizes; Linseed and Lamp Oil; Paints of different colours; Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin; red, white and blue Bunting and ready made Colours; Sheathing Paper; Spikes and Nails assorted; Hooks and Thimbles, wood and brass Compasses; Quadrants; Reflectors; Book Charts, &c. together with all other articles of Ship Chandlery necessary for the equipment of vessels —Orders from distant customers will meet with due attention.—*Also just received*, 2500 bushel Bonaville Salt, and 6 Tons Philadelphia Bar Iron.
EARL & ALLSTON.
Newport, June 2, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has for Sale at his Store on his Wharf, North of the Ferry Wharf:
TAR, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin by the Hundred or single barrel; Corn by the Hundred or single bushel; Beef and Pork; Iron assorted; Iron Hoop by the bundle or quantity, cut and wrought Nails by the cask or retail, and 8d flats for sheathing; Paper for ditto; Salt by the hundred or single bushel; 10 casks fresh Rosin, a small cargo of Cedar Shingles, just landed from North-Carolina; Also just landing, a quantity of Philadelphia superfine Flour, together with an Assortment of Groceries.—*Also*, Hyson, Hyson-skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas; 6 Tons old Sable Iron, suitable for cart tire; 8 tons Swede's Iron, well assorted: 1000 bushels Liverpool Salt; Pine Shingles.
GILBERT CHASE.
Newport, October 20, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for Sale his DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 20, Bridge-street, which he now occupies, with the buildings thereon, consisting of a store in front, a wood-house adjoining, and very few liable on Elm-street.—The Lot measures 70 feet on both streets, and 200 feet in length, with a large garden, in which are a number of excellent fruit trees.—The situation is pleasant, and the House is in good repair; and has the convenience of water from the Aqueduct both in the cellar and washroom. Payment made easy. For further particulars, apply to
GILBERT CHASE.
Newport, Nov 16, 1809.

Abraham & George Tilley,

HAVE for Sale at their ROPE STORE, No. 90 Thames street 3 doors south of Market-square by wholesale and retail, Cordage from 4-2 inch to 6 thread rating bolt-rope warming, spun yarn, marline house line, white rope, lead, log and cod lines, bed cords, sewing and seine twine, small fishing lines &c.—Also for sale 10 or 12 cwt. of Swede's square and flat bar Iron cheap for cash.—*Also*, An Assortment of Groceries at retail—Cordage and Cables of any dimension made at short notice and warranted equal to any in the United States.—From the convenience of having a Rope Store so near the shipping where may be had at all times, an Assortment of Rigging at cheaper can be bought in this town, they flatter themselves that they shall meet the encouragement of the public in general.
Newport August 12 1809.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed sole Executor of the last Will and Testament of GEORGE CHAMPLIN, of Newport, Merchant, deceased, and having given bonds according to law, for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby committed to him, requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of the testator, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to him.
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, *Executor.*
Newport, Rhode-Island, Dec. 15, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers Executors of the last Will and Testament of MOSES SEIXAS, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, having taken upon themselves that trust, and given bonds according to law, request all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make payment to
JOCHEBED SEIXAS, } *Executors.*
BENJAMIN SEIXAS, }
Newport Feb. 5 1810.

THE Subscribers, being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of MOSES SEIXAS, late of Newport, aforesaid, Merchant, deceased, whose estate hath been represented insolvent, give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to said creditors to exhibit and prove their respective claims, and that we will attend for that purpose, at the Office of Gold S. Silliman, in said Newport, on the second Monday of the present, and of each succeeding month, during said term.
WILLIAM ENGS, } *Com'rs*
GOLD S. SILLIMAN, }
Newport, Feb. 5, 1810.

Feather Beds & Feathers.

LIVE Geese Geese and Fowl FEATHERS, kept constantly for sale by
ABRAHAM BARKER,
No. 1 *Charles-street*
Newport, Jan. 4, 1810.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE
On the most reasonable Terms.
A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyse by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.
Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel.—*Also*, A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe Clay, suitable for Ovens.
Newport December 3, 1808.

TO LET,

And possession given the 1st of April next.
THE Chambers or the lower part of the pleasantly situated new House at present occupied by the Subscriber No 39 Thames street.
EDWARD HAMMETT
Who has for sale PINE TIMBER and BOARDS
Newport, Feb. 23, 1810.